

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1840

NO. 19.—VOL. 55.

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No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,  
**FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,**  
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.  
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Bren-  
nan's Hotel.

**TERMS.**  
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not  
paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within  
the year, \$3 50.  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are  
paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post-  
paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.  
Advertisements.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times,  
\$1 50; 3 months, \$4 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15.  
Longer ones in proportion.

## IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

THE public are hereby directed to the medical ad-  
vertisements of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Com-  
pound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient  
Pills, which are a medicine of great value to the afflicted,  
discovered by O. P. Harlich, a celebrated physician at  
Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparal-  
leled success throughout Germany. This medicine con-  
sists of two kinds, viz: The German Aperient, and the  
Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They are each  
put up in small packs, and should both be used to effect  
a permanent cure. Those who are afflicted would do  
well to make a trial of this invaluable medicine, as they  
never produce sickness or nausea while using.  
A safe and effectual remedy for

## DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

and all stomach complaints; pain in the side, liver com-  
plaints, loss of appetite, flatulency, palpitation of the  
heart, general debility, nervous irritability, sick head-  
ache, female diseases, spasmodic affections, rheuma-  
tism, asthma, consumption, &c. The German Aperient  
Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the blood.  
The Tonic or Strengthening Pills are to strengthen and  
invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give  
tone to the stomach, as all diseases originate from im-  
purities of the blood and disordered stomach. This  
mode of treating diseases is pursued by all practical  
physicians, which experience has taught them to be the  
only remedy to effect a cure. They are not only re-  
commended and prescribed by the most experienced  
physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by  
those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the  
symptoms of those diseases, in which they know them-  
selves to be efficacious. This is the case in all large cities  
in which they have an extensive sale. It is not to be un-  
derstood that these medicines will cure all diseases merely  
by purifying the blood—this they will not do; but they  
certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily  
proofs asserting that those medicines, taken as recom-  
mended by the directions which accompany them, will  
cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, lungs,  
and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occasioned.

Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening  
Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal office for the sale of this medicine, is at No.  
19 North Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41  
St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**—Dr. O. Harlich's  
Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient  
Pills. These pills remove all those distressing  
diseases which Females are liable to be afflicted with.—  
They remove those morbid secretions which when re-  
tained, soon induce a number of diseases and often  
times render females unhappy and miserable all their  
lives. Those pills used according to directions, im-  
mediately create a new and healthy action throughout the  
whole system by purifying the blood, and giving strength  
to the stomach, and bowels, at the same time relieving  
the pain in the side, back and loins, giving appetite and  
invigorating the system again to its proper functions  
and restoring tranquil repose.

Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening  
Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eighth Street Philadel-  
phia, Pittsburgh office 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

**RHEUMATISM**, entirely cured by the use of Dr. O.  
P. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and Ger-  
man Aperient Pills. Mr. Solomon Wilson of Chester  
county, Pa., afflicted for two years with the above dis-  
tressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for  
eighteen months, his symptoms were excruciating pain  
in all his joints, especially in his hip, shoulders, and  
ankles, pain increasing always towards evening attend-  
ed with heat. Mr. Wilson, was at one time not able to  
move his limbs on account of the pain being so great,  
he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Har-  
lich's pills of which he sent to the agent in West Ches-  
ter and procured some; on using the medicine the third  
day the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast  
and in three weeks was able to attend to his business,  
which he had not done for eighteen months; for the ben-  
efit of others afflicted, he wished these lines published  
that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures  
of a healthy life.

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth st. Philadelphia,  
Pittsburgh office, 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

**ACUTE BRONCHITIS, A FORERUNNER OF  
CONSUMPTION.**—This disease is very much  
like a common catarrh, it generally commences like an  
ordinary cold, with Lassitude, Chills, slight cough  
and oppression and tightness about the breast. In many  
instances the disease seems at first of no very serious  
character. As the disease continues the oppression in the  
breast increases, the countenance becomes expressive  
of anxiety, the respiration becomes more and more la-  
borious, sometimes a wheezing or rattling sound, as if  
the air was forced through a narrow aperture clogged  
with viscid fluid. To neglect this disease it may be of  
serious consequence, but by a timely application to Dr.  
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, with a  
strict attention to the directions, all these unpleasant  
effects will be removed. Be careful, as it is sold no place  
except at No. 19 North Eighth st., or at the respective  
agents.

Principal office, No. 19, North Eighth st. Philadel-  
phia, Pittsburgh office, 41, St. Clair st.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Lexington, Jan. 30, 1840.—5-6m.

## \$100 REWARD.

**REWARD** from the subscriber, liv-  
ing four miles from Lexington, Ky.,  
on the late Creek road, about the 20th of  
August, a Negro Man named SPENCER,  
about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches  
high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not  
jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue  
cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the re-  
mainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was  
lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling-  
green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way  
to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's,  
where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above  
reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his deliv-  
ery at my house.  
B. A. ATCHISON.  
Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839.—37-4

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST  
SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the  
support of the Government for the year eighteen  
hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-  
gress assembled: That the following sums be, and  
the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of  
any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of members of Congress  
and delegates, four hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate  
and House of Representatives, twenty-five thou-  
sand dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other inci-  
dental and contingent expenses of the Senate,  
twenty-five thousand dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other inci-  
dental expenses of the House of Representatives,  
one hundred thousand dollars.

For arrears for printing; lithographing, and en-  
graving, ordered by the house of Representatives,  
during the third session of the twenty-fifth Con-  
gress, and for the payment of which that Congress  
did not make the necessary appropriations, a sum  
not to exceed fifty thousand dollars:

R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. H. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States

and President of the Senate

APPROVED, January 8th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN,

[PUBLIC.—No. 2.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment  
of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the  
United States, for the year eighteen hundred  
and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-  
gress assembled: That the following sums be, and  
the same are hereby, appropriated, in addition to  
former appropriations, to be paid out of any mone-  
y in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the  
year one thousand eight hundred and forty:

For the Revolutionary pensioners, under the act  
of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight  
hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twelve  
thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under the  
act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight  
hundred and thirty-six twenty-three thousand six  
hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For five years' pensions to widows, under the  
act of the seventh of July, one thousand eight  
hundred and thirty-eight, eight hundred and sixty-three  
thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For half-pay pensioners, payable through the of-  
fice of the Third Auditor, ten thousand dollars.

For arrears, payable through the Third Au-  
ditor's office, fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sev-  
eral agents for paying pensioners, now in office,  
or hereafter to be appointed, shall be, and they  
are hereby, authorized to administer all oaths re-  
quired to be administered to pensioners, attorneys  
of pensioners or others, in the course of the pre-  
paration of papers for the payment of pensions un-  
der any of the laws of Congress; and that the said  
agents, for the administration of every oath and the  
proper certificate thereof, shall be, and are hereby,  
authorized to charge, and shall be entitled to re-  
ceive, from the person to whom the oath is ad-  
ministered, the same compensation which, by the  
law of the State in which the agent is located, is  
allowed to State officers for administering similar  
oaths and certifying the same.

APPROVED, February 22d, 1840.

[PUBLIC.—No. 3]

AN ACT to amend the act "to provide for taking  
the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabi-  
tants of the United States," approved March 3d,  
eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-  
gress assembled: That the enumeration shall com-  
mence on the first day of June, in the year  
eighteen hundred and forty, and shall be com-  
pleted and closed within five calendar months there-  
after. The several assistants shall within five  
months, and on or before the first day of Novem-  
ber, eighteen hundred and forty, deliver to the  
marshals, by whom they shall be appointed, two  
copies of the returns of the enumeration and  
statistical tables, and the marshals respectively  
shall, on or before the first day of December, in the  
year eighteen hundred and forty, transmit to the  
Secretary of State one copy of the several returns  
and statistical tables, and also the aggregate amount  
of each description of persons within their respec-  
tive districts or territories, and an aggregate also of  
the statistical information obtained within said dis-  
tricts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in the  
enumeration of transient persons, the name of ev-  
ery person who shall be an inhabitant of any dis-  
trict or territory, without a settled place of resi-  
dence shall be inserted in the columns of the sched-  
ule which is allotted for the heads of families in  
the division which he or she shall be on the said  
first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the com-  
pensation of the marshals of Missouri shall be three  
hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu  
of the five dollars heretofore provided as compen-  
sation to the assistant for each of the two correct  
copies of the schedules containing the number of  
inhabitants within his division, to be set up in two  
of the most public places within the same, that  
there be allowed for said copies, and each assistant  
shall be entitled to receive, at the rate of five dol-

lars for ten sheets, or in that proportion for a less  
number, and at the rates of thirty cents for every  
sheet over ten in the copy of the return. And in all  
cases where the assistants to the marshals shall  
have performed the duties and made the returns re-  
quired by the thirteenth section of the act for tak-  
ing the sixth census, they shall be allowed there-  
for a sum equal to twenty per centum on the al-  
lowance made to them respectively, for the enu-  
meration.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the  
copies of returns and aggregate amounts, directed  
to be filed by the marshals with the clerks of the  
several Districts Courts and Supreme Courts of  
the Territories of the United States, shall be pre-  
served by said clerks and remain in their offices re-  
spectively, and so much of the act to which this is  
an amendment as requires that they shall be trans-  
mitted by said clerks to the Department of State is  
hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall  
be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to  
be noted all the clerical errors in the returns of  
the marshals and assistants, where in the additions,  
classification of inhabitants or otherwise, and to di-  
rect to be printed in the manner provided for in the  
act to which this is an amendment the correct ag-  
gregate returns only.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That so much  
of the thirteenth section of the third of March, one  
thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, as restricts  
the weight of packages by mail, shall not apply to  
the transmission of papers relating to the census or  
enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,  
and upon the transmission of said papers by the  
mail, between the marshals and their assistants, it  
shall be lawful for the postmasters to charge peri-  
odical pamphlet postage only.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall  
be lawful for the marshal of any district, to take  
part in the enumeration of a portion of his district,  
and upon his own doing he shall have the benefit  
of the compensation allotted therefor, as if it had  
been done by an assistant.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the com-  
pensation of the respective persons who are em-  
ployed by the Secretary of State in executing the  
provisions of this act, shall be fifteen hundred dol-  
lars to the superintending clerk per annum; to the  
recording clerk eight hundred dollars per annum;  
to an assistant clerk six hundred and fifty dollars  
per annum; and to the packer and folder six hun-  
dred and fifty dollars per annum; and the said  
salaries shall commence from the date of their be-  
ing so employed, and that of the person to be em-  
ployed, to examine and correct their returns from the  
marshals and their assistants, at the same rates as  
were paid for the like services rendered under the  
act for taking the fifth census, to be paid out of any  
money appropriated for carrying into effect the act  
for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the in-  
habitants of the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all acts  
and parts of acts whose provisions are inconsis-  
tent with the enactments of this amendatory act,  
are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 26, 1840.

[PUBLIC.—No. 4]

AN ACT to continue the office of Commissioner  
of Pensions, and to transfer the pension busi-  
ness, heretofore transacted in the Navy Depart-  
ment, to that office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-  
gress assembled: That the office of Commissioner  
of Pensions shall be, and the same is hereby con-  
tinued, until the fourth day of March, eighteen  
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a Com-  
missioner of Pensions shall be appointed by the Pre-  
sident of the United States, by and with the con-  
sent of the Senate, and that he shall execute un-  
der the direction of the Secretary of War and the  
Secretary of the Navy; such duties in relation to  
the various pension laws as may be prescribed by  
the President.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the  
said Commissioner shall receive an annual salary  
of two thousand five hundred dollars, and shall  
have the privilege of sending and receiving letters  
and packets by mail free of postage.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the  
pension business heretofore transacted in the Navy  
Department, shall be transferred to the office of  
the Commissioner of Pensions, and that the clerk  
now employed in business be also transferred to  
that office.

R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. H. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 4th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

**CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE RIGHTS OF  
THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES!  
A FOUL PLOT DETECTED!**

We have been favored by some unknown friend  
with the following most important document, which  
clearly discloses the objects and designs of the  
Opposition in making General Harrison their can-  
didate for the Presidency, as well as the means by  
which his nomination was procured from the Har-  
rington Convention.

It will be borne in mind that the federal party  
throughout the Union, held up Mr. Clay as their  
candidate for the Presidency, from the commence-  
ment of Mr. Van Buren's administration till after  
the last August elections. The measures of Mr.  
Van Buren's administration had been submitted to  
the good sense and intelligence of the country, and  
the last summer's elections in the several  
States showed that they were gloriously and tri-  
umphantly sustained. Mr. Clay himself was in  
the field, actively engaged in electioneering—  
travelling from State to State—eating public din-  
ners, and making political speeches, when the

news of his utter and entire overthrow in the States  
of Tennessee, Indiana and Ohio, drove him home  
to Ashland in despair. The fall elections com-  
pleted the triumph of the great measures of Mr.  
Van Buren's administration; and by demonstrating  
that those measures were and would continue to  
be sustained, it was also shown that Mr. Clay, a  
high tariff, internal improvement, and a National  
Bank, would no longer meet with the encourage-  
ment and support of the American people. In  
many parts of the Union, the federalists gave up  
the contest in despair, and every where it was ad-  
mitted that Mr. Van Buren had triumphed, and  
that his success in the next contest was certain. Some  
of the leading federalist papers even went so far as  
to urge the dismemberment of the party, and the  
cessation of all hostilities to the present democra-  
tic administration. To the federal party all hope  
had fled; and it was not by an advocacy of the  
principles which had ever characterized them that  
they could ever again expect success. Boldly and  
openly they battled for years in support of a  
protective tariff, a grand system of internal im-  
provements, and a National Bank. Upon these  
questions they had failed, and with them had fal-  
len their great champion, Mr. Clay.

During the past season the Abolitionists and  
Abolition newspapers had shown themselves ag-  
ainst Mr. Clay, and had given the most decided  
manifestations in favor of General Harrison.

To abandon Mr. Clay—to secure the co-opera-  
tion of the ABOLITIONISTS—and to procure  
the nomination of General Harrison, to whom the  
anti-masons and abolitionists were supposed to be  
attached—was now the object of the federal lead-  
ers. To seek this alliance openly, they dare not.  
To proclaim the motive publicly and boldly, would  
be fatal. But to secure the nomination of Harrison,  
it was necessary that it should be known all  
over the Union, that the abolitionists & anti-masons  
would give him their support. With this view, the  
"Central Abolition Committee" at Albany, in N.  
York, got up the following circular, which was di-  
rected by Mr. S. Dewitt Bloodgood, a leading abo-  
litionist in Albany, to various leading men of the  
federal party in all the States in the Union—in-  
structing them to urge their delegates in the Har-  
rington Convention to go for Harrison.

One of these circulars was sent to Mr. Simeon  
Francis, the editor of the Sangamo Journal, sup-  
posing, from his station, that he could influence the  
vote of Illinois. Mr. Francis and the whole fed-  
eral party of the State, had long been for Clay.—  
And as the vote of this State was cast for Har-  
rison in the Harbington Convention, and as all the  
leading federalists of this State, about that time,  
became very friendly to General Harrison, we have  
every reason to believe that it was under the in-  
fluence of the ABOLITION and ANTI-MASON-  
IC CIRCULAR.

Here is the circular, together with the letter of  
Mr. Bloodgood:

"ALBANY, Oct. 23, 1839.

"To the Editor of the Sangamo Journal.

"Dear Sir:—I send you (confidentially) a Circular  
which is circulating here, and is producing great  
effect. Mr. Clay cannot possibly get this State,  
or New England. Our only hope is in Gen. Har-  
rison, who is perfectly unexceptionable, and has  
no serious opposition to him on any possible ground.  
The leaders do not feel perhaps as sure of getting  
paid for their services with him as with other can-  
didates who have impliedly come into their views.  
But we can make a glorious rally under his ban-  
ner and reach the hearts of the people, with his  
services and virtues. Gen. Scott has been pushed  
by a few Anti Claymen, but it is all nonsense. I  
send you a pamphlet which is also circulating here  
and which shows that no Jackson or Clinton-  
ians can or will support him. The great point  
now is to have the public voice indicate a prefer-  
ence, or there may be fatal mistakes made at Har-  
rington. I am the Chairman of the State Central  
Committee of Young Men, but do not speak offi-  
cially. I should like to forward some papers and  
letters to your delegates but their residence is not  
mentioned. Will you publish their residence and  
send me a paper.

Yours truly,  
S. DEWITT BLOODGOOD."

—

"(Confidential.)

"DEAR SIR:—The peculiar crisis in which the  
Whig party is placed, and the circumstances of my  
connection by means of an extensive political cor-  
respondence, with many of the purest and most  
patriotic of our fellow citizens in other States, in-  
duce me to address you at this time, in relation to  
the Presidential question. And first, let me avow  
myself as the warm, devoted, personal friend of Mr.  
Clay, and unqualified admirer of his talents and  
services. I believe he deserves to be President  
of the United States above all our other can-  
didates, and yet with all these admissions I can not  
but consider his prospect at present a hopeless one.  
We have lost three years in contest about men,  
and the tide of victory carrying us no where, ex-  
cept into eddies formed by opposing sections, or  
upon the barren beach of useless controversy,  
seems ebbing to leave us there. The Whig party  
being an intelligent and intellectual class must ne-  
cessarily do its own thinking, and with thought  
comes variety of opinions, and with variety, want  
of unity and concord. This is our predicament  
and our danger. If we were united, we should be  
formidable to the enemies of our country; but alas,  
we are beaten in detail. Let us apply this fact to  
the choice of candidates. Mr. Clay's political  
course and conflicts with portions of his fellow cit-  
izens, have rendered him liable to warm oppo-  
sition, personal hatred, and unjust prejudice. Is it  
the part of sagacious men to venture against such  
odds? With a majority of the States against us, is  
it prudent to risk every thing left us? Our party  
leaders want sagacity, or as I prefer styling it, phi-  
losophy. They act as if mankind were always ac-  
tuated by the best motives, and that the holding  
up an abstract truth, is the pledge of victory. Not  
so. Nations, like individuals, often rush blindly to

ruin, from passion, prejudice, ambition, and many  
other causes. It is in vain to oppose their will  
when they take a particular bias. They who at-  
tempt it are sacrificed, and thus history tells us  
vainly struggling against their erring countrymen,  
and finally of the downfall of the masses them-  
selves. This is the law of nature and the will of  
Providence. Let us also apply this fact to politics.  
We can not expect perfection in the people at large  
—we can only rely on their general good in-  
tentions, sustained by a consciousness, that their own  
interests individually, are at stake with—those  
of the mass. When they are right in the main, it  
is as much as we should expect. We can not  
hope that they will cease to be men in order to please  
us. In this knowledge consists the tact of the ad-  
ministration party. They studiously seek to know  
the public will, and they follow it long enough to  
profit by its force and power. How adroitly they  
availed themselves of the popularity of Jackson!  
By bad measures they have lost much of its ad-  
vantage, and by prosecuting such a scheme as the  
sub treasury, they will lose more. But still they  
are strongly entrenched, and we must carry their  
entrenchments, or be doomed to political slavery.  
How can this be done? Only by uniting on the  
man who has less opposition to him than another.  
Superior or splendid talents or exalted claims are  
not the questions to be considered. What is any  
man compared to the cause? What have we to do  
with political rewards when our country is on the  
brink of ruin?

Herein the friends of Mr. Clay have made a fa-  
lta mistake. In their love for him they forget that  
at battle is to be fought. Enthusiasm will not al-  
ways overpower superiority of numbers. If it  
could, Mr. Clay would have been President long  
ago.

If Mr. Clay runs, he will meet with opposition  
from old party antagonists, whose heads have  
grown grey in political inquiry.

The old Jackson men will oppose him.

The Abolitionists generally, will oppose him.

The violent anti-masons will oppose him.

The Irishmen, who have already denounced  
him for his attack on O'Connell, will oppose him.

The enemies of the United States Bank will op-  
pose him.

The Western squatters will oppose him.

The Southern State Rights men will oppose  
him. (So say several leading papers in Georgia.)

Now, in the name of heaven, shall we run the  
risk of this opposition, or even of the show of it?  
Can we go headlong into a fight with these ad-  
verse elements actively at work against us? Are  
we strong enough to venture so much? It seems  
to me that some men must have taken leave of  
their senses, to advocate any candidate against  
whom any portion of this opposition may be  
brought. Nothing but a strong and decided course  
on the part of our editorial friend, and an appeal  
without delay to the good sense of the party, will  
save us from utter ruin.

To whom shall we then look for aid? where is  
the man sufficiently popular to be our candidate,  
and one free from these objections?

I answer, we have him, and have had him for  
three years, and if good policy had prevailed, we  
would by this time have looked down all opposi-  
tion.

Among the "people" of this State, he is at this  
moment vastly more popular than any other can-  
didate; and the reasons for it lie deep in the hu-  
man heart.

Since the reverses in the West, and South and  
North, men have begun to think, and thinking has  
produced wonderful changes under our own eyes.  
Our letters from the western counties assure us  
that the delegates to the National Convention will  
generally be Harrison men, and such they will be  
from this vicinity.

The name of Gen. Scott has been brought out  
here by a few of our leading office holders. It is  
suspected that it was at first merely a scheme to  
get rid of Mr. Clay, and the implied obligation of  
his support. As it took a little better than was ex-  
pected, a few have attempted to press it. But it  
is the iddest of all attempts, and even now signally  
fails. Gen. Scott is not known as a whig, and not  
identified with us. A few ambitious men in New  
York, and in the army, doubtless hope to advance  
themselves by advancing him. But leaving all  
other objections out of view, two circumstances  
are fatal to him, growing out of a celebrated con-  
troversy. Gen. Jackson's letter, and that of De  
Witt Clinton, will shortly make their appearance,  
by which all hopes of support from any of their  
friends will be entirely cut off. Read for your-  
selves from Niles' Register for 1818, and you will  
judge how much popularity will be left him in this  
struggle. But I forbear.

I hope you will give this letter your serious at-  
tention, and if you agree with me, you will at  
once throw yourself into the front rank, for the  
purpose of producing "union and harmony" in  
time.

Yours with respect,

A friend of Clay, but a greater friend of the Cause

General Harrison was nominated, and is now  
the federal abolition candidate for the Presidency  
of the United States. He was nominated for the  
reasons contained in the above circular. He was  
nominated because the "ABOLITIONISTS" would go  
for him!

Because the "Anti-masons" would go for him!  
Because the Western "Squatters" would go for  
him!

And because the "Abolitionists," and the "Anti-  
masons," and the Western "Squatters" would "not  
go for Mr. Clay!"

Having secured the nomination of Gen. Har-  
rison, and the co-operation and support of the  
abolitionists and anti-masons, a new hope inspired  
the federal party—a fresh and vigorous shout was  
raised. The abolition papers all over the nation  
boldly and loudly proclaimed that General Har-  
rison's nomination was produced by the firmness  
and energy of the abolitionists. Some of these



extracts from abolition papers have been already published. The federalists every where seem to be animated with the hope of success; but that hope is founded on the support of the abolitionists. Whenever an abolitionist is found, he is loud and warm in the support of Harrison. There are some three hundred abolitionists, it is said, in the county of Sangamon, every one of whom is for Harrison. We call upon our fellow-citizens in every neighborhood of this county and State, to notice the course of the abolitionists. We defy them to find one anywhere who is not for Harrison. Such is the case all over the nation. Yes! the men who boldly say they would sacrifice their country and its proud and holy institutions, and bathe its fields with the blood of their fellow-citizens to make the negro free, are the men who boast of having made Harrison the federal candidate for the Presidency; and the men who are every where giving him their most zealous support.

The renewed hope and active exertions of the leading federalists, can be attributed to nothing else but their coalition with the abolitionists. Upon every question of political principle, they have lost ground in the last three years. And their course last fall towards Mr. Clay, demonstrates this; for he was the able champion of all their political principles. Clay is now thrust aside; and under the dark banner of Abolitionism, the federalists hope to conquer by secrecy and intrigue. At this very moment, a secret and dangerous organization is going on in every neighborhood of this State; and, it is said, in every State in the Union. In every precinct, poll books are secretly kept by a secret committee, appointed by a secret central committee, living at Springfield. In these poll-books every voter's name is taken down, and his vote recorded some nine months before the election. But this secret organization is of a piece with that which made Harrison the candidate for the Presidency. Secret committees are the best possible resort of those who wish the grounds and motives upon which Harrison was nominated, known to all their friends, especially the abolitionists. They could not make them known by stump speeches or through the press, for they dare not. The union of Abolitionism with Federalism can best be communicated by secret committees. But we leave this subject now to resume it hereafter.

#### FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN. FROM EUROPE FORTY-FIVE DAYS LATER.

The New York mail, which should have been received here yesterday, failed in consequence as we understand, of some injury done to a bridge between New York and Philadelphia. We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Vansant, our Postmaster, for a slip brought by a passenger, containing the following.

After the almost unprecedented lapse of forty-nine days in the receipt of foreign advices, the Great Western, which sailed on the 20th ult., arrived at noon this day, performing the trip in precisely, 16 days. By her we have Liverpool dates to the day of sailing, London Papers to the day previous, and advice from France to the 18th ult. The news contained in them will be found highly important.

We hasten to lay before the public in an Extra, the most important of the news received, to which additions will be made as quick as the matter can be got in type.

**Important News from China and India.**—An extraordinary express reached London on the 12th via Alexandria, Marseilles and Paris. The dates from China are November 7, Calcutta December 21, and Bombay January 1, being forty-two days by overland despatch.

The papers announce the death of Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, and the storming of Khelat by a handful of British troops. The mail also brought interesting details of the advance of the Russian troops on Chiva. The Bombay division, however, in consequence of this inward march, had been retained at Sukkur. Cholera had made great ravages among the troops.

The dates from China are to November 7th. The war had assumed the most serious aspect. Captain Elliott had declared Canton to be in a state of blockade, but it had been removed in consequence of counter measures issued by the Commissioners Lin. Capt. Elliott had made an arrangement that the trade should go on till further orders from England, excepting in opium, but this plan was soon upset; and an affair took place at the Bogue, where Capt. Elliott, accompanied by the Volga and Hyacinth, went to demand an explanation, which was replied to by 36 war junks. Capt. Smith opened a fire, and five or six junks were sunk, and the loss of the Chinese must have been great, as each junk contained from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. The Chinese then retreated, and Captain Elliott made the signal to retire, but the Chinese were making preparations at Hong Kong to attack the English fleet. The second quarrel arose from the entrance of the Thomas Coutts vessel into Whampoa, as it is a violation of the compact with Chinese, who have detained the Captain and seamen of the Coutts as hostages.

Opium was selling in China at 1000 dollars per chest.

#### THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

The London Standard of the 17th ult. says: "We are enabled, upon authority above all exception, to set at rest the extraordinary anxiety which has been excited by the appearance of what purported to be an extract from a recent proclamation of Sir John Harvey, the Governor of New Brunswick. We have before us a letter dated Quebec, Jan. 25th, 1840, and addressed sent to the head of an eminent Canada house in the city, containing the following perfectly satisfactory solution to the difficulty; which the Colonial Secretary was totally unable to give. I mentioned in my last letter a memorandum published by Sir John Harvey, which looked very warlike, and blamed him for publishing it—but it now appears that it is all a mistake of Mr. Kemble's, (the editor of the Quebec Mercury) and that these observations were made three years ago at a dinner, and some officious person for the first time published them. The Mainiacs have no money, and must remain quiet, whether they will or not, which is all the better for all parties; and there is every reason to hope that all matters in dispute between the parties will be settled amicably."

#### MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN.

About half past eleven o'clock the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London took their places within the altar.

A few minutes before twelve the Queen Dowager entered the chapel Royal through the Dean's vestry-door and took her seat near the altar. The Archbishop of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London immediately rose on the entrance of

her Majesty. Her Majesty, after performing her private devotions, perceiving the most Rev. prelates still standing, sent Lord Howe, who was in waiting, to desire that they might take their seats.

A flourish of trumpets and drums at twenty five minutes past twelve o'clock, gave intimation that the procession of the royal bridegroom had commenced its movement, and shortly after, having passed through the various rooms to which we have alluded, it entered the Colonnade.

As the Prince moved along he was greeted with loud clapping of hands from the gentlemen, and enthusiastic waving of handkerchiefs from the assembled ladies. He wore the uniform of a Field Marshal in the British army.

Having reached *haul pas*, his royal highness affectionately kissed the hand of the Queen Dowager, and then bowed to the Archbishops and Dean. Immediately on his entrance, a voluntary was performed, by Sir George Smart, on the organ. The Master of the Ceremonies and the officers of the bridegroom stood near the person of his royal highness. The Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, preceded by the byms and trumpets; then returned to wait upon her Majesty.

Meanwhile his royal highness entered into close conversation with the Queen Dowager, until the trumpets and drums announced the moving of the Queen's procession.

After having conducted the royal Prince to the altar; the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain quitted the royal bridegroom for the purpose of conducting the Queen to the altar. The Queen's procession was announced by a flourish of trumpets and drums. She looked excited, and was paler than usual. Her dress was a rich white satin trimmed with orange flower blossoms. On her head was a wreath of the same blossoms, over which, but not to conceal her face; a lace veil was thrown. She wore the collar of the Garter, but no other diamond or jewels.

As her Majesty approached the chapel the national anthem was performed by the instrumental band. Her Majesty walked up the aisle, followed by her train bearers, and attendants, without noticing or bowing to any of the peers. On reaching the *haul pas* her Majesty knelt on the faldstool, and, having performed her private devotions, sat down in her chair of state. The different officers of state having now taken their seats in the body of the chapel, the coup d'œil was splendid beyond description. After the lapse of a few seconds, her Majesty rose and advanced with his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the communion table, where the Archbishop of Canterbury immediately commenced reading the service.

The rubric was rigidly adhered to throughout. The service having concluded, the members of the royal family returned from the altar to take their positions in the procession. On passing her Majesty, they all paid their congratulations and the Duke of Sussex shook her hand, and affectionately kissed her cheek. After all had passed but the bride and bridegroom, her Majesty stepped hastily across to the other side of the altar where the Queen Dowager was standing, and kissed her.

In the evening a very splendid banquet was given in the banquet hall built by George IV. The theatres and metropolis were illuminated.

#### SPAIN.

Advice from Madrid are to the 10th ult. The session of the Courts was to open on the 18th, rs Minister, now sure of a majority, had given up their intention of proroguing the Assembly.

An engagement took place on the 20th ultimo, near Roca Puernas, in Catalonia, between Brigadier Carbo's division and 3,000 men under Bruijo. The latter driven from their provisions left 43 killed on the field. The Christians had six killed and about 30 wounded.

Business on the Bourse was still dull. The five per cents left off at 58 5/16ths at sixty days.

#### FRANCE.

The dates from France are to the 17th ult. The Journal des Debat states that the negotiation opened in the beginning of 1833 between the British and French commissioners for the revision of the commercial tariffs of both countries are nearly terminated. The commissioners are said to have agreed on all the mutual concessions practicable. England, for instance, consents to admit, on payment of more moderate duties, the wines and brandies of France, and various articles of manufacture, such as looking glasses, printed papers, &c. France, on the other hand, agrees to the reduction of the duties on a number of British articles (among others ironware) and to the removal of different prohibitions. She moreover promises to increase, only in a limited proportion, the duty on linen yarn.

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Feb. 17.—There was a fair attendance of the trade in the early part of the week, and full prices were obtained for all descriptions of American; and the demand rather abated on Wednesday, owing to the reports of the dull state of trade in the interior, yet the inquiry has since revived, and the market has closed at rather higher rates for the better classes of American, whilst Brazil and other kinds continue heavy at various prices. The sales amount to 27-680 bales, of which 33000 American are on speculation, and 1500 American for export, and comprise 60 Sea Island at 13 1/2d, to 22d, with 40 stained at 6d to 10d, 7660 Bowed 6 1/2d to 77-8d, 4600 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee 5 1/2d to 7d, 13 500 Orleans 5 3/8 to 7 1/2d, 800 Pernambuco &c. 8 5/8d to 9 1/8d 800 American have been taken for export.

#### LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Feb. 15.—We have continued to receive liberal supplies of Oatmeal from Ireland, but the imports of British grain and Flour since this day se'night have been light, and the principle arrival from abroad are comprised in 3,100 bbls. of Flour from the United States. The quantity of any article released from bond is so trivial as to be unworthy of notice. Our stock of free foreign, however, on which the principal demand has run, have become so much reduced, probably to something under 30,000 qrs, that even with the limited trade already noticed, holders of this description have been able to give prices rather an upward tendency; good samples of Lower Baltic have brought 11s to 11s 6d; French Barletta, and the general runs of Mediterranean, 10s 9d to 11s 3d; Odessa soft; 10s 6d to 10s 9d; and hard 9s 6d; to 9s 9d per 89 lbs. Irish new Wheat continues to be neglected; its value nominally unchanged. American flour, duty paid, has met a moderate sale at 43s to 44s per bbl. The oat trade has evinced much inactivity.

Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, is holding forth at Philadelphia, and is weekly adding numbers to his disciples. Who can wonder at it, in this age of humbug?

#### From the Journal of Commerce.

#### FROM ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Feb. 14, 1840.

Sugar is flat. Coffee seems better. The new Governor of Porto Rico tries to be a little Tacon. He has done much to break up gambling and smuggling.

At St. Jago the Government undertook to break up gambling; sent out its emissaries, who took up a party of gentlemen, proved that it was all a conspiracy of the emissaries, and so far succeeded, as to put the emissaries in prison for false accusations.—The Spaniards will gamble.

And, all over the islands, there is a belief that slavery must fall. This prevails with the intelligent in Cuba and Porto Rico. The English are making great exertions at the Courts of Portugal and Spain; and in France the matter is determined upon. Nothing but a war can divert England.

One of the Jamaica missionaries told me, the London Anti Slavery Society were to establish by consent of Mexico, a Colony of coloured people on the borders of Texas to stay slavery in that quarter. I told him the Texans would soon kill them all; and he replied England would protect them. They will break up Slavery, but its last hold will be the United States. With us they will hardly interfere.

There is nothing new in this quarter. The English will equalize the sugar duties, and this will be a heavy blow to their West Indies. By the way vessels go from Cuba and here, round Cape Horn, and get a saving, by their landing, then re-shipping on board the cargoes of coffee, six pence per lb. in the English market. So our vessels take pork, &c. to New Brunswick, and ly unshipping, &c. take it free or nearly so, to the English Islands.

On Saturday night last, as the patrol for Fairfax County, near town, were on their way home, they were suddenly assaulted by a party of blacks, who had concealed themselves, and who rushed out, armed with clubs, with an evident determination to kill or disable those whom they attacked. The patrol consisted of four men, on foot, who were entirely unarmed. Three of the patrol were knocked down, and after a severe struggle, dreadfully beaten, and left senseless in the road. One of the patrol made his escape, and this, it is thought, caused the gang to hurry off sooner than they would otherwise have done, as they were, doubtless, fearful that an alarm would be instantly raised. The scene of the outrage was in the neighborhood of Spring Bank. We learn that, although the men thus beaten were severely injured, yet there is no danger of loss of life or limb. Four of the blacks concerned in this assault, have been apprehended, identified, and committed to the jail of Fairfax County.—Alexandria Gazette.

#### FRANCE AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have before had occasion to speak of the conduct of France in regard to the Sandwich Isles. The full report of the affair is now before us. The French nation has not merely acted in the might of its strength with such tyranny towards the King of the Sandwich Islands as an old class fellow shows to a poor freshman of a flag, and in its shameful, scandalous, and beastly religious zeal, made itself odious and disgusting in the eyes of civilized nations, but it has insulted most grossly the American nation in the outrages perpetrated, and all but committed to some of its citizens.

The fact is that Protestant missionaries from hence have been received there in great favor, and that Catholic priests from France have been much disliked and consequently prohibited by the king of the Sandwich Islands. The French nation determined to cram its religion down the throats of the islands, has sent an armed ship of war to compel the islanders to receive the priests of a religion that is hateful to them, and makes this a paltry and contemptible excuse to exact most favorable treaties of commerce with France, and to extort \$20,000 under the trumpety plea of security.

The outrage to American citizens is, that when the French ship of war threatened to blow the town of Honolulu to heaven or the other place, if its reasonable terms were not complied with, it offered protection to the English Consul and residents; but in offering the same to our Consul, it denied it to the Protestant missionaries in the town.

We have read of similar acts of might, despoilation and robbery on the part of pirates, but never looked for such a black act under the *tri color*. The glory of the French nation is tarnished. Shall a citizen of America be outraged by it.—New York Sunday Morning Atlas.

The partisans of Mr. Van Buren can never forgive General Harrison for being poor. They twit him of living in a log house, and having nothing better than hard cider to drink.—N. Y. Whig.

The N. Y. Whig, from which the above was taken, is now under the management of Jacob B. Moore, lately of this town. No Democratic editor has ever twitted Gen. Harrison of being poor, or of living in a log house. No man in the West has been the recipient of so much money from the United States Treasury as Gen. Harrison, and he is still in the enjoyment of an office, the salary of which for a single year would make any of our New Hampshire farmers independent for life.—N. H. Patriot.

**LUCAS NATURE EXTRAORDINARY.**—On Sunday night last Dr. Alanson S. James, of No. 74 West Broadway, succeeded in delivering a lady of this city of a very remarkable monster. It consisted of a being of about the usual size of infants at birth, but having added thereto an extra pair of arms and a double face; the head appeared to have been originally two heads placed back to back, but seemed to have so fused into each other that the head was not much larger than an ordinary one, but having a face on either side of it.

The arms had a common attachment to the trunk, one pair bending opposite the other, so that the elbows came in contact. There was but one pair of legs, but they had no joint from the hip to the foot, but were tapering downward to the bottom, where they terminated in a single foot; but the most singular of all was, that this monster did actually live seven minutes after being born; one mouth, however, performing the whole act of respiration, the other mouth terminating early in a *cul de sac*. The lineaments of either face were perfect and well marked. The mother of this curious monster is doing well. The doctor has this specimen now in his possession; and it has been seen by many physicians, who pronounce it to be a unique specimen of the kind.

New York Sun.

#### KENTUCKY LEGISLAURE.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1839.

#### ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED.

(CONTINUED.)

#### CHAPTER 383.

AN ACT to amend the execution laws of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be reserved to each and every defendant or defendants in execution, as much provision, (including bread stuff and animal food,) as may be sufficient to sustain the said defendant or defendants, and their family or families, from the time of the levy of any execution or executions, until the tenth day of the succeeding November.

SEC. 2. When any officer of this Commonwealth shall receive an execution or executions for collection, after he has made a levy of such execution or executions, before he proceeds to sell, he shall first call in two disinterested house keepers, who shall set apart, and lay off, as much provision, (including bread stuff and animal food, as may be sufficient to sustain the defendant or defendants in execution, and his or their family or families, for and during the time specified in the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. That, from and after the passage of this act, that the wearing apparel of no citizen of this Commonwealth shall be subject to execution.

SEC. 4. That any officer, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the party injured, in such damages as a jury may award, upon a suit being brought in any court of competent jurisdiction in this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any contract heretofore made.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of the third section of this act, shall not be so construed as to apply to persons who have no family to support.

Approved, February 19, 1840.

#### GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



#### NEW SPRING GOODS!!

THE undersigned, would call the attention of all those, who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call at our Auction rooms on the corner of Main street, and Jordan Row, where they may be had almost any thing in every body's line.—We have just received direct from New York a superior lot of English and American prints, painted lawns, table cloths, black and white hose, and half hose, brown and bleached cottons, flannels, suspenders, buttons, tapes &c. &c. Fancy goods of all kinds, china and glassware, all of which, with all other goods furniture &c. will be sold, to the highest bidder, at our regular Auction sales, or at private sale lower than any house in the City. Having the best stock in City for our business, we respectfully solicit consignments of goods, from those who want cash.

J. B. BRADFORD, & Co., Auctioneers.  
Lexington, March 18, 1840.—19-4f.

THE first Spring supply of BLUE LICK WATER is expected on Saturday night next.  
D. BRADFORD.

March 19—11

#### Cheese and Buckwheat Flour.

20 casks Western Reserve Cheese;  
10 half barrels Buckwheat Flour;  
Just received and for sale low for cash.  
JNO. B. TILFORD,  
Jan. 4, 1840. No. 41, Main Street

#### D. MULLIGAN'S

#### Soap and Candle Manufactory.

D. MULLIGAN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at J. Reiley's old stand, No. 29, Water-street. The articles manufactured, will be of the best quality, and as low as the market will afford.  
Lexington, Feb. 12, 1840. 7-3m

#### SINGING SCHOOL.

THE Second Term of G. W. PRATT'S SINGING SCHOOL will commence on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25. Reference may be had to any of those who have attended the first term. For a practical illustration of Mr. Pratt's method of teaching or the proficiency of his pupils, the public are respectfully invited to attend the regular meetings of the present Class, on Thursday and Friday evenings, at the Meeting-House on Hill street.  
Lexington, Feb 20-8-4f

#### SELLING OFF

#### AT COST AND CARRIAGE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, with a view to raise money, offers his STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND CARRIAGE, for Cash, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

His STOCK OF GOODS is large, and embraces every variety of Goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses.—Persons wishing bargains, will do well to call room.

N. B. Those persons indebted to the late firm of Kennard & Milton, will please come forward and make payment immediately.  
W. E. M.  
December 26, 1839—52-4f

**Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple Cheese.**  
125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS, fresh and in fine order;  
30 Boxes PINE APPLE CHEESE;  
3 Cases Fresh PRUNES;  
30 boxes Crystallized FRUITS, assorted;  
50 do ROCK CANDY;  
Just received and for sale by  
JNO. B. TILFORD,  
Lexington Nov., 28, 1839—48-4f

**CABINET WARE-ROOM.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.  
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.  
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-4f

#### NOTICES

#### FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.  
A. T. SKILLMAN.

#### A. T. Skillman & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840-4f

#### MCLEAR & BEARD,

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore received, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of Groceries, of the very best quality direct from New Orleans, which they will sell on much lower terms than Groceries were ever sold in the City before. They have a very excellent assortment of Liquors. Also, Flour, Whiskey and Salt, by the barrel, or retail. They feel confident that their present stock is superior to any they have ever had heretofore.

They will receive and forward Goods as usual.  
Lexington, Feb 20-8-3m

#### Pleasant Family Residence FOR RENT.

THAT beautiful residence, formerly occupied by G. J. Trotter, Esq., four miles from Lexington, on the Leestown, or Coler road to Frankfort, is offered for rent. The house is now in excellent order, a fine garden and yard, with a spring of excellent water.

It would suit any family who might desire a country residence; and as a Tailor is much wanted in the neighborhood, one of that profession would be preferred. For particulars, apply to

JAMES W. HENDERSON, Adjoining the premises.  
Feb 20 8-3t

#### FOR RENT

A first rate business stand on Main street, between the Phoenix Hotel, and the office of the Kentucky Gazette. For terms apply to Samuel Oldham on the premises.  
Lexington, Feb. 20 1840. 6th-3t.

#### FOR SALE.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c., Engraved from the Government Surveys, and Plans in the General Land Office, Washington City, by E. Gilman, Draftsman for the General Land Office.

E. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published.—They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices, relative to the water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price \$2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for \$5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or any who buy to sell again.  
December 10, 1839.

Editors of newspapers any where, who will give the above advertisement (including this notice), one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

#### TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE subscribers have just completed their new specimen book of light faced Book an Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are here with partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, nos. 1, 2 and 3.  
Agate, nos. 1, 2 and 3.  
Agate on Nonpareil body.  
Nonpareil, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.  
Mimionette, nos. 1 and 2.  
Minion, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.  
Minion on Brevier body.  
Brevier on Minion body.  
Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.  
Brevier on Brevier body.  
Brevier on Long Primer body.  
Burgois on Brevier body.  
Burgois, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.  
Burgois on Long Primer body.  
Long Primer, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.  
Long Primer on Small Pica body.  
Small Pica, nos. 1 and 2.  
Pica on Small Pica body.  
Pica, nos. 1, 2 and 3.  
Pica, on English body.  
English, nos. 1 and 2.  
Great Primer, Paragon, double English.  
Double Paragon, Cannon.  
Five line Pica to twenty.  
Eight line Pica gothic condensed, to 25.  
Seven line and ten line Pica, ornamental.  
6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 line Pica, shaded.  
8, 10, 13 and 16 line antique, shaded.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers, from Pearl to 7 lines Pica, many of which are not to be had in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card borders, near two thousand metal ornaments, brass rules, leads of various thickness, astronomical and physical signs, metal braces and dashes from 3 to 30 cm; long, great primer and double pica scripts—on inclined body; diamond and nonpareil music, of various kinds; antique, light and heavy face two-line letter; full face and roman and italic nonpareil, minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonpareil, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon. A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American market. Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with other articles made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CORNER OF Nassau and Ann sts., NEW YORK.  
Jan. 20, 1840.—7-3t.

#### SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber having sold his machinery with a view of closing his business in Lexington, now offers AT VERY REDUCED PRICES, his stock of HATS, CAPS, AND HATTER'S FURS AND TRIMMINGS;

Either at Wholesale or Retail, for Cash or City Acceptances. ALSO—That large and commodious

#### STONE HOUSE,

On Water-street, near the Rail Road depot. Possession given on the 17th of April next. ALSO—A new EASTERN BUILT BUGGY, WITH 2 SEATS. He wishes to RENT the premises he now occupies, with or without the store-room, for the unexpired term of his lease. Possession given 1st of May next. All persons having accounts with the subscriber, are earnestly desired to call and settle without delay.  
WM. F. TOD.  
Lex. Feb. 6, 1840 6-4f

#### LOAF SUGAR

FIFTEEN boxes Boston double refined Loaf Sugar, 25 boxes Philadelphia double refined Do.  
Just received and for sale low for cash.  
JNO. B. TILFORD,  
Jan. 15, 1840—2 No. 41, Main Street



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:  
THURSDAY, : : : : MARCH 9 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**  
CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives on the 10th instant, it was decided by a majority of twenty-one, that the five democratic members, claiming their seats as representatives from the State of New Jersey, were entitled to their seats. Mr Adams and sundry other Whigs, who were unwilling to commit perjury, declined voting.

On the 11th the Independent Treasury Bill was called up in the same House, and the indications are, that the bill will pass. What will the Observer and his Spy in Washington, "whose statements are never made at random," say to this?

Mr Pope, of Kentucky, has introduced a proposition for a United States Bank, with a capital of seventy millions of dollars. We apprehend that Mr P. and Mr Clay, who so bitterly opposed each other on the former bank proposition, will be now very harmonious.

The Observer is very desirous of knowing why the session of Congress is not brought to a speedy close? If the editor of that paper had read the resolutions of that body, who had, at one time, by management, filled the office of President of the United States, relative to the Florida blood hounds, he need not have been at a loss to account for the extended session of Congress. The ridiculous attitude in which Mr Adams seems determined to keep himself, must be a source of mortification to his friends, and of entire contempt to his adversaries. His resolutions would be deemed disgraceful, if promulgated as the slang of a Whig paper.

**Democratic Meeting.**—The members of the Democratic Executive Committee for the county of Fayette, are requested to meet at Capt. John W. Forbes', on Cheapside, Lexington, on Saturday next, at three o'clock, P. M.

DANIEL BRADFORD, *Ch'm.*

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention has nominated Mr Van Buren and Colonel Johnson as candidates for President and Vice President. The first received a unanimous vote. For the second, the vote stood:

For Johnson,	107
King,	22

**WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq.** has become the sole proprietor and publisher of the *Western Visitor*, at Cynthiana, Ky. The Visitor has been favorably known as a literary paper for near five years. It has hitherto been neutral in politics; but by the last number we learn that it is, hereafter, to be Democratic in its course. The talents and industry of its editor will make it a great acquisition to the cause of correct principles.

The *Whig Banner*, of Georgetown, was suspended by its editors, and has been purchased by Col. N. L. FINNELL, who will resume its publication in a few weeks, in Lexington, probably under some other title. Our successor will have an arduous task to compete with three such mammoth Whig papers as the Observer, the Intelligencer, and the Banner, all in our little city.

**Fire.**—On the morning of Friday last, the Phoenix Flouring Mills, belonging to Mr Andrew Caldwell, in this city, were consumed by fire. This is considered the heaviest affliction, by this devouring element with which our city has been visited. Our readers will be gratified to learn, that immediate and liberal subscriptions have been made by the citizens of Lexington and the neighborhood to aid the enterprising proprietor in the reconstruction of those important mills.

The reader is referred to an account of the proceedings of a meeting held on the evening after the fire, and to a communication signed G.

The enthusiasm in favor of the hero of Tippecanoe appears to be subsiding. The ridiculous drunken frolic at Columbus, with the thousands of banknotes, speculators, &c. has not been sufficient to prolong the excitement.

The Nashville Whig of the 11th, one of the most enthusiastic Whig presses, says, "And while in all candor, we advise our friends abroad to make sure of the chase without us, we warn them not to be surprised to see Tennessee 'in at the death.'"

By an error of the press, we stated in our last, that the Democratic Convention of Virginia had nominated Col. Polk of Tennessee for President. The nominations were, for President MARTIN VAN BUREN, for Vice President JAMES K. POLK.

The Frankfort Commonwealth notices our error and attributes it to the proper cause; but takes occasion to lecture us upon the laconic manner in

which we made the announcement. That paper seems of the opinion that a labored eulogium upon Col. Johnson, should have accompanied it.

Sometime since we hoisted the flag for Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson, where it has remained unchanged. We did, in the first instance, recall the attention of our readers to the qualifications and merits of Col. Johnson.—These however, are so universally known to the whole people, that we have not considered it necessary to keep our paper filled with puff, of a character similar to those which the Whig presses find it absolutely necessary to use, in order to keep up an ephemeral excitement in favor of their candidates.

The indications that Col. Johnson will be dropped are very small; nor do we expect that the proposed Convention will be held at Baltimore. Col. Johnson was not the favorite in Virginia at the last election, and that state and Tennessee are the only two that have nominated Mr. Polk.

Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, a native of this county, has been indicted in the Baltimore city court, for the publication of a libel on Mr James L. Maguire, keeper of the Alms house, in the following words, published in the Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine:

"The County Alms house has been converted, not only into a papal mass house, but into a papal prison. An aged German Catholic in the West end of Baltimore, whose wife was in the alms house, became uneasy about his soul, and asked for Protestant instruction. His priest heard of it, told him his wife was dead, sent him to the alms house to see about her burial, and wrote a line to the *papal keeper*, lately put over the institution, that the man was mad, and must be confined! He was confined till it was by mere accident heard of by some Protestants, and the man rescued."

Mr Breckinridge is defended by the Hon. W. C. Preston, of South Carolina, and Hon. J. J. Crittenden, both Senators of the United States.

The plea offered by defendant's counsel was, that there was no malice in the author of the charge. At our latest dates several witnesses had been examined. The result shall be given when received.

## FOR THE GAZETTE. PHOENIX MILL,

'Tis done—the diabolical deed is accomplished, the fell incendiary has triumphed in his schemes of ruin and the work of destruction is completed. That splendid establishment Phoenix Mill, belonging to A. Caldwell esq of this City, with the extensive Cotto Factory attached and nearly all the Machinery & fixtures, is now a heap of smoking ruins. Kentucky—perhaps the world could not boast of an establishment of the kind, its equal in design and execution, in the perfection of the machinery and the convenience of the arrangements.

Scarcely a year has elapsed since the old Mill the Alluvian, which stood on the same spot, was burnt, and the loss then sustained, was great. But nothing daunted by a catastrophe so well calculated to paralyze all effort, its energetic owner redoubled his exertions to rebuild it on an improved plan, and by dint of indefatigable labour and perseverance, succeeded in erecting and getting into the complete and successful operation, that unequalled establishment, the destruction of which, within a few short months after its completion, we have just witnessed. And thus has suddenly perished the laborer's hope of reward; and a great public benefit, and an ornament to the City, laid in ashes. What then; Shall our energetic and enterprising fellow citizen be suffered to sink, unaided, beneath this heavy stroke? NO! More than a thousand voices in Lexington and Fayette County cry out NO! The magnanimity of the people of this City and County, slumbers not on such occasions. A public meeting of the Citizens of Lexington was promptly called, and a liberal contribution made on the day of the fire and the amount thus subscribed has been considerably augmented by further contributions from others since. And it will yet be further increased by the liberal and wealthy farmers of Fayette, all of whom had, directly or indirectly, an interest in the Phoenix Mill. There is now a fair prospect, that we shall, in a few months, again behold this admirable establishment, rising like the bird whose name it bears, from the ashes of its tomb, to adorn the city and cheer us with the pleasant sound of its perfect machinery, as from the farmer's surplus grain, with movements nice and busy whilst it prepared and then distribute it with a liberal hand, the "Staff of Life."

G.

We have met with nothing more shocking than the following which we copy from the Frankfort Commonwealth of Tuesday last.

## MOST AWFUL AND HORRIBLE MURDERS.

A letter from a gentleman in Greensburg, to a citizen of this place, of the date of March 8th, states that there has just been disclosed and brought to light, one of the most shocking murders ever committed in a christian land. The facts, as he states them, that, in July, 1838, there lived in Green county, about 7 miles South West of Greensburg, a woman by the name of Lucinda White. She and her two sons, one about 15 or 16 years old—the other between 13 and 14, and her daughter-in-law, (whose husband lives in the Southern States) and a child 18 or 20 months old, were all living together. In July 1838, intending to move South to their relations, a man by the name of Carrington Simpson, volunteered and undertook to remove them. On a certain night, the younger Mrs. White, her child, and the elder Mrs. White's younger boy, were packed on horses, and after they had gone not more than a mile, they were killed in the head and killed, and buried in an old out house, in a hole about two feet deep. On the next morning, the elder boy was sent off under some pretext, and did not return for a week. On the next night after the first murder, the old woman was killed at her own house, and put into

the same hole; and the elder boy returning in about a week after, was killed and buried in the same place; making in all, five human beings. Suspicions have been afloat for some months, and grew stronger and stronger, until the 27th of February, when Simpson was arrested and carried before an examining court, and sent on for further trial.—Some 60 or 70 men turned out to hunt for the bones of the murdered, which they found late on Friday evening. On yesterday the coroner held an inquest over the skeletons. On last night I went to the prison, in company with several others, and Simpson confessed that he had helped to kill them. He said that two men by the name of—(the names are written in the letter, but omitted by us,) had aided him.

He said the cause of killing them was their money and property. I don't think the whole of their money and property was worth one hundred dollars, and the most of it was in clothing and bed clothes.

The two persons implicated by Simpson have been arrested, and will be examined to-morrow.—No other evidence than that of Simpson's has yet transpired against them. Simpson's family, six or eight in number, have all been arrested, and will be examined to-morrow.

The above is the substance, and nearly the language of the letter; and it certainly details a deed of blood without a parallel in American history.—It would seem to us, if the facts are all as stated, that it is the work of a maniac.

**Important, if true.**—A man in Massachusetts, having the fear of the fifteen gallon law before his eyes, drank a quantity of morus multicaulis tea just before going to bed, and when he woke up next morning, the liquid had passed through his skull and formed a silk night cap, which covered his head.

At the annual meeting of Independent Fire Company No. 1, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:

**C. W. Cloud, President,**  
**L. Young, Captain,**  
**Thos. C. O'NEAR, Secretary,**  
**JOHN CORNWALL, Treasurer,**  
**L. P. Young, Visiter.**  
**Engineers.**—W. P. Browning, Joseph Milward, C. Young, Samuel McMeekin.  
**Directors.**—N. Shaw, B. Gratz, Thomas C. O'ear, D. A. Sayre, W. Vanpelt, John Cornwall, J. Putnam.  
**Hosemen.**—Josiah Ennis, Foreman, J. F. Delany, D. Young, J. C. Young, E. Eagle, Thomas Taylor, Smith Vanpelt, Jesse Woodruff, James Andrews, L. Taylor, J. L. Condry, H. W. Taylor, Samuel Miller.  
**Ladder men.**—H. Shaw, Captain,  
Isaiah King, 1st Lieutenant,  
Benjamin Daily, 2d do.  
J. C. King, Warren Oulton, James Conny, W. H. Newberry, Axmen.  
R. T. S. Cloud, John McMurtry, James Horres, L. P. Young, H. Maguire, Macy Thwaites, James Henderson, T. J. Harrison, W. Pullen, T. Dolan, W. Jones, J. W. Clark, E. Cravens, R. King, E. Harney, C. Shryock, J. Gaugh, N. Putnam, G. Dozier.

**MARRIED,** on Sunday morning, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. JOSEPH HULLETT, of this city, to Miss SARAH DALEY, daughter of Captain J. Daley, of this county.

## A CARD.

### WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken for a term of years, THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Scott county, Kentucky, upon the plantation of Col. R. M. JOHNSON, V. P. U. S., with in one mile of the celebrated Cheatow Indian Academy, and the Vice President's residence, and within one mile of the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington, through Georgetown to Frankfort, the seat of Government, and within from one to three hours ride to either of those places.

The subscriber notifies those who visited this delightful watering place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to spare neither pains or expense to render it one of the most desirable places of resort, in the United States, for those who seek, in its rural shades, retirement, during the summer months, from the busy scenes of life, or for the invalid, who seeks a restoration of health in the efficacy of its mineral waters.

The waters of this spring have been pronounced by some of our most eminent Physicians (among them Professor DUNLEY, of Lexington, and Professor YANBELL, of Louisville,) as of the most superior quality, for all those chronic diseases which require the stimulating effects of mineral water. Testimony such as this cannot surely fail to have its due weight. Its location is contiguous to the celebrated streams which constitute the "Forks of Elkhorn," which affords ample amusement to the angler, and the surrounding hills and dales, abounding with game, present unsurpassed attractions to the Hunter.

The improvement in contemplation, is to be finished by the middle of June next, are of an extensive character, and with convenience and comfort, will accommodate six hundred persons. A Post Office is established at the Springs, by which visitors have an opportunity of daily communications with correspondents in all parts of the country—the mail passing every day.

Every exertion will be used and every facility rendered to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and agreeable. A variety of intellectual and physical amusements, will be provided. Having made extensive arrangements for a plentiful supply of marketing, his table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. In short, the subscriber would merely state, that if a desire to please, strict attention to the comfort of those who favor him with a visit, will ensure to him the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public, he has nothing to fear.

His prices shall be regulated to suit the exigence of the times.

JOHN W. FORBES.

March 19, 1840—19-4f.

## DOCTOR HOLLAND'S

Residence and Shop permanently located.

**DR. HOLLAND** will, in future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of Short-street and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfield, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by Mrs. Crittenden. His shop, for the present, is on Main-street, next door to Norton's Drug Store, but will, in a few weeks, be removed to the basement of his residence.

June 9, 1840 2-4f

## WILLIAM ALSTON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also avails himself of the late received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots, Booties and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-4f.

## LAST NOTICE.

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr Richardson's Night Class will please (without delay) call and sign the list at Mr Rice's book store. As soon as a sufficient number is obtained, the class will commence at his old room, (Mr Giron's.)

Oct 23, '39—43-4f

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership hitherto existing under the firm of HENDREN & HAMPTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle the same by the first day of April next. If not settled by that time, they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. C. HENDREN,  
H. W. HAMPTON.

J. C. HENDREN.

Returns his thanks to his former customers for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he still keeps a house of entertainment, with a wagon yard attached, at the same old stand, (Water Street,) where he solicits a continuance of the same.

Lexington, March 11, 1840—11-3f

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale TWO HOUSES and LOTS in the city of Lexington, which she will sell on accommodating terms. One of them is situated at the lower end of Main street, adjoining the lot on which the Bagging and Rope Factory of Drake and Thompson is situated, and upon it is a comfortable frame dwelling, kitchen &c. with a handsome garden ornamented with shrubbery and fruit trees, &c. The other is situated on the Hill, between Main Cross street and New street. The lot contains four acres, and there is also a very convenient and comfortable frame dwelling upon it. The lot is susceptible of improvement, and of being made a delightful residence. Persons wishing to purchase either of the above described lots, &c. are invited to call and examine them. The Terms &c. will be made known upon application to the undersigned residing on the lot on the Hill.

ELIZABETH HALL

March 12, 1840—11-4f

## BOARDING.

THE subscriber has taken the new brick building, between the residence of Mrs. Martha W. Koen, and N. L. Turner, on Limestone street, where a few young gentlemen can be accommodated with board, with or without lodging, as may best suit their convenience.

THOMAS GIBBONS.

Lexington March 12-3f

## 30,000 Dollars!

### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky! CLASS 92 for 1840. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery—for the benefit of the Morogallia Academy,—Class 3 for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria Va. March 14, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	-	\$30,000	-	\$30,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	3,500	-	3,500
1	-	3,070	-	3,070
1	-	3,000	-	3,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
40	-	1,500	-	60,000
50	-	250	-	12,500
60	-	200	-	12,000
63	-	150	-	9,450
63	-	100	-	6,300
63	-	80	-	5,040
63	-	50	-	3,150
126	-	40	-	5,040
126	-	20	-	2,520
3,717	-	10	-	71,340
23,436	-	10	-	234,360

27,814 prizes - - - amounting to \$486,180  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.  
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.  
Tickets and Shares for sale by  
A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

## 20,000 Dollars!

### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. CLASS 7 for 1840. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 7 for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore Md. March 18, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

### SCHEME.

1	-	\$20,000	-	\$20,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	1,500	-	1,500
1	-	1,400	-	1,400
1	-	1,153	-	1,153
10	-	1,000	-	10,000
10	-	500	-	5,000
10	-	250	-	2,500
10	-	200	-	2,000
20	-	150	-	3,000
25	-	125	-	3,125
600	-	50	-	30,000
62	-	30	-	1,860
62	-	25	-	1,550
124	-	20	-	2,480
4,526	-	10	-	45,260
21,563	-	5	-	122,915

29,705 prizes - - - amounting to \$253,218  
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.  
75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.  
Tickets and Shares for sale,  
A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

## 30,000 Dollars!

### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. CLASS 26 for 1840. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery—for the benefit of the town of Wellsburg. Class 3 for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., March 28, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

### SCHEME.

1	-	\$30,000	-	\$30,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
1	-	6,000	-	6,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	4,000	-	4,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	2,000	-	2,000
1	-	1,747	-	1,747
25	-	1,000	-	25,000
25	-	500	-	12,500
25	-	300	-	7,500
62	-	200	-	12,400
62	-	100	-	6,200
62	-	80	-	4,960
62	-	60	-	3,720
124	-	40	-	4,960
124	-	30	-	3,720
4,340	-	20	-	86,800
24,583	-	19	-	245,830

29,705 prizes amounting to \$506,437  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.  
75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.  
Tickets and Shares for sale by  
A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

**Music for Weddings, Balls and Parties.**

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band,) can be furnished by application to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 49, Limestone, (of North Mulberry) Street, for Lexington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.

Nov. 14, 1839—46-4f

## \$75,000--10 of \$20,000!!!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. To be determined by the Alexandria Lottery for Internal Improvements in the District of Columbia Class A for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, 18th April, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & Co., Managers.

1 Prize of	\$70,000 dollars is	\$75,000
1	25,000	25,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	9,000	9,000
1	8,000	8,000
1	7,000	7,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,866	2,866
5	2,500	12,500
10	2,000	20,000
20	1,750	35,000
20	1,500	30,000
50	1,000	50,000
120	750	90,000
120	150	18,000
65 (1st & 2d dr nos)</		



Morison's Pills,  
Or the Vegetable Universal Medicines of the  
British College of Health.  
COPY of a letter from JAMES MORISON, the Hy-  
geist, to Mr. J. C. French, Baltimore.  
London, British College of Health,  
April, 1833.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter  
under date March 13th, and in answer thereto, I beg to  
inform you that Mr. Horatio Shepherd Most was super-  
seded to the agency for the sale of my medicines in  
America, by Dr. Geo. Taylor, of New York, on or about  
the month of September, 1837, who is now the only  
person in America from whom my medicines can be ob-  
tained, and to whom I have to refer you on the subject  
of the agency for Baltimore. I have communicated  
with Mr. Taylor on the subject of your application, and  
have the honor to be, sir, &c.  
JAMES MORISON, Hygeist.

#### UTION.

This medicine has been counterfeited to an alarm-  
ing extent, and has though not least, by the former  
general agents, the public are respectfully informed  
that the genuine pills can be had only in Louisville at  
the Western Branch Office, Fourth-street, between Mar-  
ket and Jefferson.

J. C. MINETT,  
General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana.

The following are the duly appointed sub-agents:

William Beach, Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky;  
Chas. P. Howard, Nicholasville, Jessamine county;  
J. H. Letcher, Jr. & Co. Lancaster, Garrard county;  
George Lyon, Salina, Mercer county;  
P. Pemberton, Hardinsville, Shelby county;  
G. W. Finley, (P. O.) Jeffersonville, Jefferson county;  
Sinclair Dinwiddie, Houston, Jefferson county;  
Smith, Floyd & Co. Shelbyville, Shelby county;  
J. & J. M. McGraw, Clay Village, Shelby county;  
Mitchel Bradshaw, Frankfort, Franklin county;  
John Aberden, Versailles, Woodford county;  
J. W. Bradford, Georgetown, Scott county;  
James Rippy, Centerville, Bourbon county;  
B. M. Riggs, Paris, Bourbon county;  
Houston & Johnson, Ruddle's Mills, Bourbon county;  
McCrory & Chambers, Cynthiana, Harrison county;  
C. C. Lightfoot, Falmouth Pendleton county;  
Alfred Gorney, Grant's Lick, Campbell county;  
Frederick Brown, Alexandria, Campbell county;  
Levis & Mackay, Covington, do;  
Southgate & Eubank, Newport, do;

Mr. Morison's valuable works—Important Advice to  
the World, Family Adviser, containing a list of diseases,  
their origin and mode of treatment, and all other pub-  
lications of the College of Health—lent to read gratis.  
Druggists cannot be appraised agents.

The above medicines may be had at my Grocery  
Store, No. 45, East Main-street, nearly opposite the  
Phoenix Hotel.

Lex. Jan. 23, 1840 4-3m

WM. BEACH.  
We most sincerely regret, that cases of hy-  
pochondria so often occur among the clerical ranks—  
and I hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing" named in  
this following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his  
just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass  
him along, brother types, that he may be held up to  
universal contempt, and thus save many from becom-  
ing his dupes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17th, 1839.

Sir—Although I am not personally acquainted with  
you, I trust, when you peruse the object of my letter,  
you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing  
you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man  
by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, now in this city,  
(formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to  
the citizens of Monroe county, as the "Reverend Im-  
poster") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for  
the Matchless-Sanative, of which I perceive you are  
the general agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that  
Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not  
long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking un-  
warrantable liberties with members of his church, I there-  
fore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he  
should be speedily exposed lest many of my fellow citi-  
zens should be defrauded by him out of their money,  
if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious  
duty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever  
and whenever he meets it. Besides, sir, another consid-  
eration should prompt me to make known to you the  
above facts, I have a daughter, who, thank God,  
has been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—  
and that too, by the simple means of using one vial and  
a half of the Matchless-Sanative, which I bought at  
252 Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city.  
Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives  
which have induced me to address you in this unceremo-  
nious, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps  
to expose to the world the base impostor, Fenwick, I  
subscribe myself,

Sir, very respectfully,  
J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. DAVID S. ROWLAND,  
Boston, Mass.

P. S. Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for  
your city, will hand you this letter, and if you desire  
he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick,  
than it would be possible for me to do on paper.

J. P. M.

Reverend Imposter!

LOOK OUT! Look Out! Look Out for an INFA-  
MOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FEN-  
WICK, of New York, who was formerly a Baptist  
Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe  
county as the "Reverend Imposter." This scoundrel vil-  
lain, who was dismissed from his pulpit, some time  
since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself  
still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose  
not merely upon a Church but the WHOLE COMMU-  
NITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the  
subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed an  
agent for the Matchless-Sanative. The General Agent  
knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency,  
and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money,  
and ordered another lot, which was sent about one  
month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the de-  
sign of this applying for an agency, or to conceal his  
"cloven foot," he made a partial remittance of the  
sales of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday,  
with utter astonishment, the General Agent learnt that  
this REVEREND DECEIVER is now industriously man-  
ufacturing with his own UNHOLY HANDS, a worth-  
less medicine, a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is  
employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public  
as Genuine Original.

If the people of America will only bear one fact in  
mind, there is not a possibility of their being duped  
by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this:  
NO PEDLAR, or TRAVELEING AGENT has  
ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative,  
or to leave it with any person to sell on commission.  
Again, every Agent of the true Sanative, is appointed  
by the General Agent, and receives the medicine direct-  
ly from the Depository in Boston.

Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every  
body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they  
may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE original  
compound.

N. B.—Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative, is  
earnestly desired TO GIVE AN IMMEDIATE AL-  
ARM, by having this article inserted one month in  
all the papers in their towns. And that the General  
Agent may be certain that the public are put on the  
LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTOR, he will kindly thank  
all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper ad-  
vertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,  
General American Agent, Depository,  
No. 185, Washington-st.  
Boston, Dec. 23, 1839 4-1m

HAVE A YOUNG LIKELY NEGRO MAN I will

## PETERS PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and ap-  
preciated for their extraordinary and immediate  
powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering  
under nearly every kind of disease to which the human  
frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompa-  
nying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention  
and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspep-  
sia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma,  
Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen,  
Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred  
Tongue, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels,  
Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulency, Habitual Costiveness,  
Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and  
in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic  
or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in  
their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor  
debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered  
to the public, supported by testimonials of a character  
so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given  
more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became  
acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in con-  
sequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a  
popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in ev-  
ery part of the Union, (but more especially in the South-  
ern States, where they have long been in use) are  
making free use of them in their practices, speaks vol-  
umes in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who  
use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the  
testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an  
anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they  
have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish  
their character, and prove that there is truth even in an  
advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated  
Pills have been sold in the United States, since January,  
1837.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at  
his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by  
means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street,  
New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing  
20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary ef-  
fect of these Pills, and the truth of the above state-  
ments, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL  
GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most respec-  
tfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va.,  
Feb. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to  
you, my pleasure at the universal success of your  
Pills in this section of the country. It is a general  
fact of those who vend patent medicines, to say too  
much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am  
firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than  
you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they  
were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is  
no other medicine that can compare with them in popu-  
larity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, derangement of  
the Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the  
bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and effec-  
tious, and I have had considerable experience in all  
these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certainty of ac-  
tion render them a safe and efficient purgative for weak-  
er individuals, and that they may be given at all times  
without apprehension of any of those injurious conse-  
quences which so frequently attend the application of  
calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your  
Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,  
S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your Pills in  
the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate  
constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of  
the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Head-  
ache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them  
to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the  
last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testi-  
mony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick  
Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced  
by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild  
aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever  
used.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.  
They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington,  
Ky., and also, by B. Netherland, in Nicholasville, by J.  
D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberden, in Versailles,  
by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Ster-  
ling, by an authorized Agent; and on enquiry, can be  
had in almost every town and village in the State.

December 26, 1839—32-ly

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION! that fell de-  
stroyer, which destroys its thousands and tens of  
thousands annually. How shall we avert its fatal pro-  
gress before it seizes upon the vital? I would answer  
at once, take some suitable medicine to arrest the dis-  
ease at its very commencement. How very many do  
we see in the world whose delicate frames look so frail,  
yet are able to support even a short reign of existence—  
but for the timely care and proper means they make use of,  
of times will far outlive the most athletic and robust who  
neglect such timely care and proper means that are  
placed within their reach, which would unquestionably  
avert if taken in proper time. At the head of all reme-  
dies, and the first in rank, stands Dr. Swayne's Com-  
pound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which, if administered in  
time, and taken agreeably to the prescriptions which  
accompany the medicine, will nine times out of ten  
check its progress, and restore the patient to health.

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth street, Phil-  
adelphia, where this invaluable medicine can always be  
obtained.

Pittsburgh office, 41 st. Clair's.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTIONS, Mrs.  
A. Wilson, of Lancaster County, Pa., entirely  
cured, the use of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry,  
her symptoms were constant coughing, pain in her side,  
back and head, depraved appetite, spitting of blood, no  
rest at night, &c. After using two bottles of Dr. Sway-  
ne's Compound Syrup of Prunes Virginia, or Wild  
Cherry, she found herself relieved, and by the time she  
used the third bottle, she found herself entirely cured of  
the aforesaid disease, which she had been afflicted  
with for three years. There are daily certificates of va-  
rious persons, with add sufficient testimony of the  
great efficacy of this invaluable medicine.

For sale at the Medical Office, No. 19 North 8th st.  
Philadelphia. Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair street.  
For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

DYSPEPSIA.—We have frequently witnessed the  
ravages of this disease, and have heard and read  
of many remedies, but far oftener saw them fail than  
result in success. The writer however, of the letters  
to the Agent of Dr. Harlick's Compound Strengthening,  
and German Asperient Pills, which may be found in  
another column, has long been known to us; and from  
him daily, as a hale hearty man. Though no advocate  
of nostrums of any kind, we cannot withhold a notice  
of what we consider the efficacy and virtue of Dr. Bar-  
lick's Compound Strengthening and German Asperient  
Pills. The case before us is a living monument to both.  
—Spirit of the Times.

Pittsburgh office No. 41, St. Clair St., also for sale  
at two office of the Lexington Intelligencer.

Feb. 27—3

George R. McKee,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
LANCASTER, Ky.

Will attend punctually to all business confided to  
him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining

## KNIGHT ERRAND, Black Knight of Malta, & White Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C.,  
in December 1837, by Mr. Miller. These Jacks  
are four years old each, and I challenge the United  
States to produce three of the same age, their equal in  
size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates  
from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the  
performances of these animals.

It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Ken-  
tuckians raise such fine Mules—say at two years old,  
they are worth from \$100 to \$150, and not more trouble  
in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordi-  
nary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed  
out on accommodating terms, by application to the  
subscriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals  
can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.

THOMAS T. PATTON.  
Ashville, N. C. Nov. 28, 1839—4-3m

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and  
the public generally for the very liberal patronage  
he has received from them; and takes this method to  
inform them that he has this day associated with him  
his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the  
firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. Skillman & Son,  
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,  
Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the pub-  
lic, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the  
old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical,  
Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, station-  
ery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and  
retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the va-  
rious departments of literature, as they issue from the  
press.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840—tf

## DOCTOR HOLLAND'S

Residence and Shop permanently located.

DR. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently,  
at his house, at the corner of Short-street and  
Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter War-  
field, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by  
Mrs. Crittendon. His shop, for the present, is on Main-  
street, next door to Norton's Drug Store, but will, in a  
few weeks, be removed to the basement of his residence.

Jan. 9, 1840 2-tf

## WILLIAM ALLISON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement here-  
tofore received in the line of his business, and  
takes this method of informing his friends and the  
public in general, that he continues the said business on  
Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the  
market-house; where he will be always ready to serve  
customers with work of the best quality. He also an-  
nounces, that he has lately received a choice supply of  
Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots,  
Bootees and Shoes of every description, being a regular  
assortment for this market. He would ask his friends  
and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and ex-  
amine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-4f

## LAST NOTICE.

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr. Richardson's  
Night Class will please (without delay,) call and  
sign the list at Mr. Rice's bookstore. As soon as a suf-  
ficient number is obtained, the class will commence at  
his old room, (Mr. Giron's.)

Oct 23, '39—43-1f

## To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of No-  
vember next his Louisville Ky. Directory, for  
1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the op-  
portunity of advertising in it on the following terms,  
by sending the advertisement and the money to the edi-  
tors of the Louisville Journal.

TERMS.  
One page, . . . . . \$5 00  
One-half page, . . . . . 3 00  
One-fourth page, . . . . . 2 00  
One square, not exceeding 6 lines, . . . . . 1 00

C. W. GRAHAM.

August 29, 1839—35-4f

## TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE,  
which may be put in operation by any power.  
The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very lit-  
tle labour. Any person wishing information on the sub-  
ject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who  
has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet com-  
pleted. The machinery is simple and durable. Any  
person endeavoring to make a machine of the above de-  
scription, without permission, will be treated as they de-  
serve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in  
Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-4f

## TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large lot of his late  
IMPROVED 1 AND 2 HORSE PLOUGHS,  
which he warrants to be a good article. He also has  
one left hand pattern, that he would recommend.

WM. P. BROWNING.

Main-street, Lex.

February 7, 1840 6-ta\$5.

## 300 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near  
Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky,  
BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last, said negro is about  
45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark  
complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having  
been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is  
easily discovered. Had on when he left, a blue cloth  
coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad  
rim.

JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches  
high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look  
when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans  
coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6  
feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue  
clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the  
morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension  
of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100  
for either of them out of the State, or \$50 for either,  
if taken in the State and not in this county, or \$25 if  
taken in this county, so that I get them.

H. C. GRAVES.

cott county, Feb. 6, 1840 6-tf

## NOTICE.

HAVING determined to leave here for a few months  
I would say to all persons indebted to Bowman &  
Harcourt, that I shall be compelled to close my business,  
and all notes and accounts that are not paid by the 1st  
day of June will be placed in the hands of an officer.—  
All persons indebted to Bowman and Harcourt will call  
on J. G. CHINN, who alone is authorized to receive all  
money due as aforesaid.

JOHN P. BOWMAN.

Lexington, Feb. 27, 1840—9-2m

## BLANKS

## Great Western Manufactory

OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS,  
Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.  
No. 15, Hunt's Row,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West  
end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-road Office,  
and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFAC-  
TORY; and is now making some of the most Fashion-  
able Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present  
day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the  
best workmen in the United States, and is a practical  
workman himself. He assures the public that he can  
Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as  
it can be made elsewhere,—my stock is tolerable large  
It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my  
friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on ac-  
commodating terms as any house in the city. I think  
I can please the majority of my customers, if beauty  
durability, and low prices combined together will have  
the effect.

## PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental  
Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in  
oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, to-  
gether with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINT-  
ING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neat-  
ness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and  
Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in  
expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the coun-  
try by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home,  
and those who live East of the Alleghanies. The more  
flourishing and thriving there is done about the matter,  
the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture  
will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thou-  
sands of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels  
of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experi-  
ment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,

Lexington, June 20, 1839. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

## LEXINGTON FASHIONABLE & GENERAL FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I  
have received for the last seven years that I have  
been in business, I would inform my friends and the  
public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Lime-  
stone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an im-  
mense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepar-  
ed for spring and summer sales, and wishing to in-  
crease my business to double what it has been, I have  
reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in  
this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with  
any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if  
I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens  
of my work, I would refer the public to some of the  
most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive  
Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that  
sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of  
charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the  
same reduced price.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any  
hour or place.

JAS. MARCH.

April 4, 1839 14-4f

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully in-  
forms his customers and the  
public generally, that he continues  
the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his  
old stand on Main-street, immedi-  
ately opposite the lot on which the  
Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a  
few doors below Logan's corner,  
where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be  
had on good terms as they can be elsewhere procured  
in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-  
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine  
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE  
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered  
any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-  
tend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-4f

## SELLING OFF

AT COST AND CARRIAGE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, with a view to raise money,  
offers his STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND  
CARRIAGE, for Cash, either at  
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

His STOCK OF GOODS is large, and embraces every  
variety of Goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses.—  
Persons wishing bargains, will do well to call soon.

W. E. MILTON.

N. B. Those persons indebted to the late firm of  
Kennard & Milton, will please come forward and make  
payment immediately.

December 26, 1839—52-4f

## Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple

Cheese.

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS,  
fresh and in fine order.  
20 Cases PINE APPLE CHEESE;  
50 Cases Fresh PRUNES;  
30 boxes Chrystallized FRUITS, assorted;  
50 do ROCK CANDY;  
Just received and for sale by

JNO. B. TILFORD,

Lexington Nov., 28, 1839—48-4f

## Cheese and Buckwheat Flour.

20 casks Western Reserve Cheese;  
10 half barrels Buckwheat Flour;  
Just received and for sale low for cash.

JNO. B. TILFORD,